

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the WILMINGTON JOURNAL, under the name and style of Engelhard & Price, has this day dissolved by limitation. Joseph A. Engelhard having purchased the interest of Alfred L. Price, all debts due the firm are payable to him, and all will also settle all outstanding liabilities.

JOSEPH A. ENGELHARD,
ALFRED L. PRICE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 25, 1871.

Valedictory.

The patrons and friends of the JOURNAL: Having sold my entire interest and good will in the JOURNAL to my associate, Major Engelhard, and retired from its fortunes, it is a sad duty to bid adieu to those with whom I have been, through columns, so long and so pleasantly associated, and by whose generous support and sympathy the JOURNAL has grown to so venerable and flourishing. Being one of the founders, first of the Weekly September, 1844, and afterwards of the in September, 1851, and never having discontinued the enterprise, I can truly say of it that it is the oldest daily paper, and of myself that I am the oldest editor.

North Carolina. A career so successful and long continued for the JOURNAL, and honorable to myself as one of its editors and proprietors, begets a feeling of pride to the friends who have sustained him.

And it shall be a lifelong pleasure to member the uninterrupted delightful intercourse I have had with them and with those with whom I have from time to time been associated in its proprietorship and

With Major Engelhard my relations have been of the most friendly and agreeable character always, and I sincerely desire and ask for him the continuance of generous patronage and warm and friendly sympathy so long and so freely bestowed upon the JOURNAL by its numerous friends. If I have made any enemies, I humbly crave their forgiveness, and I bid all an affectionate adieu.

ALFRED L. PRICE.

Above will be found the announcement of the retirement of our late partner from the JOURNAL. With this issue we assume entire editorial and business control of the paper. We suffer the association of regret, and assume the responsibility of misgivings. From its very foundation, now upwards of a quarter of a century, the practical good sense and the unerring energies of the retiring partner, in its success as a business enterprise, a sound judgment, his devotion to principle, his firmness and zeal have impressed themselves upon its character. He has been a guide and friend in all its vicissitudes. It is gratifying to know that his friendship will not abate, nor will his friends be entirely withdrawn.

Under the new management there will be departure from the principles heretofore maintained and advocated by the JOURNAL, while the editorial columns will be entirely under our control, the assistance of others of ability will be secured. It shall be our endeavor to make the JOURNAL every worthy of its patrons and its natural city, with the growth of which it is grown and strengthened.

Major William A. Smith.

We publish, by request of the author, resident Smith, of the North Carolina railroad, and of some stockholders of that road, a card in regard to the finances of the North Carolina Railroad in reply to the strictures of the Raleigh *Sentinel*. Major Smith has the reputation of being a successful railroad manager, and we know that he is indefatigable in the discharge of his duties. We certainly prefer to see him in charge of the North Carolina Railroad, where his talents and industry are devoted to the State's welfare, than in the Senate, where both are exercised to its detriment. He is like the man, but his dogged pertinacity and "winning ways" enable him to commit mischief in political life.

The North Carolina Senator.

The Washington correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Paper* writes on the 15th instant, that Governor Vance, Senator elect from North Carolina, has made very little progress towards obtaining relief from his political disabilities beyond the pledge of new leaders. It will require a two-thirds vote in both branches of Congress, and it appears to be understood that this cannot be obtained. The correspondent of the *Paper* adds: "In the meantime, Abbott, the carpet-bag Senator from that State, who secured about one-third of the votes cast by the Legislature, insisted that the votes given to Vance should be regarded as blank votes, inasmuch as Vance was known to be ineligible and that he (Abbott) is entitled to the seat. Monstrous this claim may appear, it is supposed by Radical Senators and is now said that Abbott boasts that he has already secured the pledges of a majority of the Senate to put him in for six more years. Democratic Senators seriously fear that this will be done by Radicals. They think that Vance has no possible chance to have his disabilities removed, and that the way to prevent the Radicals from installing Abbott is for Vance at once to resign and allow some one else to be elected who is not under any disability. Vance has promised to do this in case his disabilities are not removed, but it looks as if he would persist until the seat is hopelessly lost to the Democratic party. It is well understood that if he were a Radical, or could make pledges to Radical Senators, his disabilities would be promptly removed, but he has too much self-respect to do this. His course here has been frank and honorable."

"Southern Outrages."

The fact that the Radicals in Congress have been compelled to resort to this exploded political scarecrow is ominous of their impending fate. It has served their purpose heretofore, and now that they are in *extremis*, other resources having failed, they have been forced back upon their former works, though they have been sadly damaged by the effect of the previous contests. Their conquering legions have been so suddenly checked and repulsed, and the retreat has been so rapid and disorderly, that the old lines have been recaptured without repairing the breaches or remounting the guns. They stand panic-stricken, with only blank cartridges to fire upon the advancing hosts of the Democracy. Still the old story is to be repeated, *ex parte* statements are to be paraded before the public, the "loyal heart of the nation" is to be appealed to, and the dead carcass of "rebellion" is to be galvanized into life, and exhibited to "fire" the slumbering patriotism of the endangered country. Stories "full of sound and fury" are to be concocted, and timid men are to be frightened. Governors and Scott, and other willing witnesses, are to testify to Southern disloyalty.

This is the plan of operation. Conceived in villainy, it might be attended with some success, if the vile authors and vicious and cowardly tools only had the time. The programme is too extensive to be carried through before the fourth of March. A new Congress meets then, and if these orthodox Radicals and Reconstruction mongers can save the organization of the House, it will be by a most beggarly majority. It will occupy quite their entire time to save their party, and reconstruct its dismembered organization. We do not doubt their will, but we challenge their power, to interfere farther with the rights of the Southern States. They have exhausted their venom—and God knows with success sufficient to satiate demons—they are powerless to do more.

As an evidence of the base uses to which these partisans will turn every opportunity which presents itself, we have only to quote the following from the New York *Herald*: "The outrages in North Carolina have reached a pass that more troops are called for to overpower the outlaws. Governor Vance's constituency evidently don't want him to get his seat in the Senate."

Going Back on Him.

Littlefield's friends have gone back on him with a vengeance. The resolution introduced into the Legislature last Saturday, authorizing Governor Caldwell to offer a reward of \$5,000 for the "sniper," passed by a vote of 98 to 0, there being several colored members not only present and voting, but advocating the resolution by speaking in its favor. Verily, there are now none so poor as to do him reverence.

WESTERN DIVISION OF W. C. & R. R.

We are truly pleased to learn that Dr. Sloan, Governor Holden's President of the W. C. & R. R. who, since the election of President Martin, has pretended to hold possession of the Western Division of that Road, has formally resigned all claims to the Presidency. This fact was made known by a telegram received here from Col. S. L. Fremont, dated at Raleigh, on Monday, who has gone to Charlotte to take possession of the books, papers &c, and to inspect the condition of the Road.

Thus has another obstacle been removed to the success of this great work and we hope that the others may all soon disappear. If Dr. Sloan's evil influence in the management of the affairs of the Road has entirely ceased and if his works do not live beyond his resignation of its affairs, his friends will indeed have cause for self-satisfaction.

P. S.—Since the above was in type we have clipped the following from the Charlotte *Democrat*:

"The Western Division of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, and possession of it from now until last by the new authorities of the Road, Judge Logan appointed V. Q. Johnston, Esq., as Receiver, and the Sheriff of Mecklenburg county put him in charge of the Western Division which has been under control of Dr. Sloan, the former President. Mr. Johnston now holds the Road as the Agent of the Company as organized at the late annual meeting in Wilmington, subject to a final decision by the Court as to the rights of the State Directors appointed by Gov. Holden."

An Injurious Report.

A letter from a gentleman at Lilliesville, Anson county, to a merchant in this city, asserts that the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, in defiance of their published rates, of \$150 per barrel, are charging \$2 per barrel for freight on cotton, from the head of the road to Wilmington. The correspondent goes on to state, further, that he is convinced of the truth of this assertion, from the fact that he has, himself, seen account sales, in which \$2 was charged; that other planters have told him the same thing, and that the effect has been to force a considerable quantity of cotton to Charleston, which had originally been intended for Wilmington.

The proper enquiries having been made, we are glad to be able to say to our friends in Anson and Richmond, that there is some mistake in the matter, we having been assured that, since the announcement made last November, of a reduction of freight on cotton, there has not been a single bale transported over the road, on which more than \$150 was charged. The management of the road have acted in good faith by the planters, and the enormous charges must have originated, in some manner, in the offices of consignees at this point. We hope that our friends at the head of the Road will disseminate this statement as thoroughly as possible.

Weldon Hotel.

We return thanks to Mrs. C. W. Hopper, of the Weldon Hotel, for an invitation to the hospitalities of her house, extended to the editors of the JOURNAL. Mrs. Hopper has lately assumed charge of this Hotel, and our exchanges assure us that the travelling public can always find there the best of entertainment.

Great Sketch by a Republican.

The trial of W. H. Holden, Governor of the State of North Carolina, for high crimes and misdemeanors in office, was inaugurated in the Senate, at Raleigh, on Monday last. It is an important event, and its progress will be watched eagerly throughout the whole Union. Eminent counsel have been retained, both for the prosecution and for the defense, and there is no doubt, whatever, but that the proceedings will be conducted, throughout, in a calm, dignified and impartial manner, and in full keeping with the great importance of the measure. There is hardly a right thinking man in the State of North Carolina, or dispassionate observer of events beyond it, who does not believe, in his heart of hearts, that Gov. Holden is guilty of the crimes with which he stands charged. This belief, however, will not be allowed, in any manner, to influence the trial, for upon the testimony adduced, the Impeached stand or fall; upon the evidence, as it is disclosed, must rest the case. The witnesses who will be brought forward are men of irreproachable character, and the Conservative portion of the Senate, with whom the verdict must rest, are as sworn jurymen; no extraneous influences, whatever, will be allowed to influence their opinions in the trial. With this jury we rest the case.

Should Governor Holden be declared innocent, let him go forth unharmed, but should he be found guilty of the crimes with which he stands charged, from one extremity of the State to the other, let him go forth as a Cain from among us, and let his name be forever held in accurred in the annals of North Carolina.

The New York *Bulletin* of recent date states that agents are in that city who propose visiting the country districts of New York and the Eastern States for the purpose of inducing small farmers to sell out and emigrate South. The movement is said to be backed by many influential Southern citizens, who hope by this means to increase the production at home of large amounts of produce, for which money has now to be sent out to the Northern and Western States.

Liquid Glue.

Melt a little glass in spirits of wine, adding one-fifth water, using a gentle heat; when perfectly melted and mixed, it will form a transparent glue, which will unite glass so fast that the fracture will hardly be seen.

"Carrie," who writes for the Boston *Traveler*, said a good thing the other day, when she said that if women were as particular in the choosing of a virtuous husband as men are in choosing a virtuous wife, a moral reformation would be soon begun.

Southern Outrages.

We have the undoubted Radical authority of the New York *Times*, for saying, that "the Senate will not initiate anything that is calculated to lighten the burdens of the people."

The End, and Then?

The charges against Rev. Dr. Lanahan, of the Methodist Book Concern, relative to malfeasance in office have been withdrawn, and the Committee appointed to investigate the matter, will proceed no farther against him.

The Census of 1870 and Relative Increase and Decrease of the Cities of the Union During the Last Decade.

One of the most interesting of the statistics developed by the last Census is that in which shows the actual population of the cities of the United States, which contain over 20,000 inhabitants, & the relative increase or decrease within the last ten years. Of all of these cities there are but two which by the Census, have decreased in the past decade.

It will be perceived by the table that the largest increase of cities, in proportion to their previous population, has been in the following order: First, Kansas City, Missouri; next, Scranton, Pennsylvania; next, Jersey City, New Jersey; next, Chicago, Illinois; next, San Francisco, California; next, Cleveland, Ohio; next, Evansville, Indiana, and so on.

We append the table, showing the population of the sixty seven most important cities in the United States, with their respective populations in 1860 and 1870, and the ratio of their increase and decrease:

The Census of 1870 and Relative Increase and Decrease of the Cities of the Union During the Last Decade.

Sirs: Owing to one of those singular natural phenomenon, so frequently occurring and so constantly baffling explanation through the inexorable limits of finite imperfection, I, Washington Jefferson Small, was born in, and am now a resident of, the mean, obscure town of Stockups! Nor am I the first instance on record of fortune's freaks in launching barks destined to override the world from ports as unknown and insignificant. The little isle of Corsica produced a Napoleon Bonaparte; Stratford-upon-Avon Shakespeare; neither would ever have been heard of but for their association with these illustrious names.

However, as my lot has been cast in Stockups, I have for many years been engaged in eliminating the great questions bearing remotely or directly upon her material prosperity.

The study of the profound science of history, has taught me that the first grand means of Progress is Communion. Observation and experience are successful teachers and influential agents, but communication is the great source through which knowledge and power are conveyed.

Why is it that Ethiopia snores, inertly ignorant in her golden sands? Why have Persia and her Celestial neighbors dreamt so long, and persistently preserved pagodas and queens? Why, but that the throbbings of electric life have not yet made connection with them through the medium of railroads and telegraphs!

The whole world is now waking up to this momentous truth; crowned heads and sceptred hands, but lately assisted in celebrating the completion of a new means of communication between two great Seas of the Eastern hemisphere, and America has stretched a belt of railroad from one to the other of her encircling oceans; and yet, mortifying as it is to me, her most devoted son. I must acknowledge that Stockups, my birthplace, has made no move in keeping with the onward tendency of the times! Full of sorrow at this unprosperous apathy I, last Thursday, called a meeting of my fellow-citizens for the purpose of addressing them on this stupendous subject.

After the usual preliminaries I, being called to the chair, spoke as follows *verbatim et literatim*:

Friends and Fellow-Citizens—As I review the chequered past of my existence, and yet, mortifying as it is to me, her most devoted son. I must acknowledge that Stockups, my birthplace, has made no move in keeping with the onward tendency of the times! Full of sorrow at this unprosperous apathy I, last Thursday, called a meeting of my fellow-citizens for the purpose of addressing them on this stupendous subject.

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Friends and Fellow

taken up, and the several amendments proposed by the Committee to whom it referred, were adopted, and the bill had its several readings. [The bill is a substitute for the Senate bill.]

Mr. Johnston, of Buncombe: A resolution condemning the conduct of the Governor of Florida in refusing to recognize the requisition of the Governor of this state for the arrest of M. S. Littlefield.

In motion of Mr. Scott, the rules were suspended and the bill to incorporate the town and Onslow R. R. was taken up and passed to third reading by a vote of 84 nays 1.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Jan. 23, 1871.

Mr. McClemany presented a memorial in citizens of New Hanover.

Mr. Currie presented a memorial from citizens of Bladen.

In motion of Hyman, col., the bill to incorporate the Warrenton Railroad Company was taken up, its second reading was made special for to-morrow at 1:30.

Mr. Love: A bill to consolidate several railroads in which the State is interested, placed on calendar and ordered to be read.

Mr. Dargan: A bill in reference to contracts made prior to June, 1865. Referred.

Mr. Norment: A bill to change the line between the counties of Columbus and Bladen. Referred.

Mr. Gilmer: A bill to amend section 23, chapter 87, Revised Code. Referred.

Mr. Allen: A bill to authorize the Superior and Superior Courts to grant divorces in certain cases. Referred.

Mr. Currie: A bill to change the county between Columbus and Bladen. Referred.

Mr. Norment: A bill to consolidate the North Carolina Railroad Company and the North-Western North Carolina Railroad Company was taken up and put upon its third reading.

Mr. Council offered an amendment, to the effect that if the N. W. N. C. R. R. should not be completed within five years, then the consolidation should cease to exist.

On motion of Price, col., further consideration of bill and amendments made special order for to-morrow at half past 10 o'clock.

Mr. Linney, a bill concerning jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in certain cases; referred.

Mr. Norment, a resolution in favor of B. A. Howell, late Sheriff of Robeson county.

Mr. Graham moved to take up bill to incorporate the Warrenton Railroad Company, and put it upon its third reading.

Mr. Council offered an amendment, to the effect that the door-keeper to make a proclamation, which was done. The several who were not before sworn, were read, formed, and qualified.

Mr. Robbins, of Rowan, moved that the managers of the House be notified that court was organized, and that seats be prepared for them.

Mr. Graham submitted motion, that the additional Rules adopted by the Senate be read for government of the court until his order. Adopted.

Mr. Sparrow, for managers, announced by virtue of rules adopted by the House and Senate, the Board have associated with them, in behalf of the House Representatives and people, Hon. W. W. Graham, Hon. Thos. Bragg and Hon. S. Merriman, Messrs. Bragg and Merriman were announced and seated.

Ordered by Chief Justice, that the Respondent and counsel be notified of the order of the Court, and that seats be provided for them. The Respondent, Gov. W. Holden, and Hon. Nat. Boyden, J. McCorkle, Ed. Congland and R. C. Eads, appeared and took seats.

Proceedings of last session of Court were suspended, and copies were furnished the House Representatives, and Board of Managers. So ordered.

Mr. Sparrow, for Managers, said that the Respondent would put in their replication, on meeting of Court.

Mr. Fleming moved that when the Court is adjourned until to-morrow at 12. Carried.

Mr. Gilmer moved that the Court adjourn. Carried.

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Jan. 23, 1871.

A message was received from the Governor or to records issued to the Western Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad. The message was read and appropriately disposed of.

On motion of Mr. Withers the rules were suspended and the bill to extend the date of registering grants, deeds, &c., was read up, and after some debate, passed several readings.

By Mr. Jones, of Caldwell: A resolution to create a special committee of three to go to Chapel Hill to examine into affairs of the University. Placed on order.

Communication was received from Mr. N. Ramsay, Esq., President of the State Council, Friends of Temperance, in the House to participate in a grand appearance ovation on the 7th of next month.

Mr. Jordan offered a resolution accepting the invitation, which was placed on calendar.

On motion of Mr. Jones, of Caldwell, the rules were suspended, and the resolution in regard to the University was taken up and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Johnston, of Buncombe, the bill was made the special order.

Mr. Jones wished to know reasons why further extension should be granted.

Mr. Boyden said that counsel did not know—had no right to know—until after the reading of the Replication of the House of Representatives, whether the Respondent would have to produce witnesses or not. The Replication necessitated the appearance of a number of witnesses, many of whom are at a distance, and he, in all sincerity, could say, that he could not see how the Respondent could be ready at the time specified in the substitute of Mr. Robbins. He declared on the part of himself and counsel, that every effort would be made consistent with the interests of their client, to expedite the trial.

Upon a call of the ayes and nays, the substitute was adopted.

Mr. Norment submitted an order, that the Managers on the part of the House of Representatives, together with their counsel, and also the Respondent and counsel, be requested to take notice of the hour of the sitting of the Court of Impeachment, and regulate their attendance accordingly.

Mr. Graham, of Orange, called the attention of counsel and the Senate to sections 9 and 10 of the Rules, regarding the oath to be administered, which he feared might be wrongly construed.

The Chief Justice decided that the oath need not be administered but once.

On motion of Senator Moore, the Court of Impeachment adjourned until Monday next at 12 m.

Mr. Jones resumed the Chair, and called the Senate to order.

Mr. Fleming, introduced a bill to amend an Act to incorporate the Shelby and South Carolina Railroad. Placed on Calendar.

Bill to incorporate the Mechanic's Association of Wilmington passed its second reading.

Bill to repeal an act to extend the corporate limits of the town of Goldsboro, on the table.

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Bill to incorporate the Mechanic's As-

Bill to change the line between the counties of Edgecombe and Nash.

Mr. Bellamy presented a petition from citizens of Edgecombe against the passage of the bill.

The bill was put on its second reading, and failed to pass by a vote of nays 25, yeas 9.

Mr. Graham moved to postpone its further consideration until Wednesday week at 7 o'clock. Prevailed.

Mr. Love: A resolution concerning the Committee on Military Affairs. Passed.

Bill for the relief of Sheriff and Tax Collectors on second reading was tabled.

Bill to repeal certain parts of section 2, chapter 170 of the public laws of 1869-'70 passed its several readings.

Bill to repeal certain sections and to amend others of chapter 570 of the public laws of 1869-'70 passed its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Love, the rules were suspended and the two last bills were put upon their readings and passed.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 24, 1871.

Mr. Ledbetter, from the Committee, reported favorably upon the bill concerning the Institution of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

Mr. Leaman, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported unfavorably on the bill concerning certain actions improperly commenced.

SPECIAL ORDER.

A bill to consolidate the North Carolina Railroad Company and the North-Western North Carolina Railroad Company was taken up and put upon its third reading.

Mr. Council offered an amendment, to the effect that if the N. W. N. C. R. R. should not be completed within five years, then the consolidation should cease to exist.

On motion of Price, col., further consideration of bill and amendments made special order for to-morrow at half past 10 o'clock.

Mr. Linney, a bill concerning jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in certain cases; referred.

Mr. Norment, a resolution in favor of B. A. Howell, late Sheriff of Robeson county.

Mr. Graham moved to take up bill to incorporate the Warrenton Railroad Company, and put it upon its third reading.

Mr. Council offered an amendment, to the effect that the door-keeper to make a proclamation, which was done. The several who were not before sworn, were read, formed, and qualified.

After a long debate, the House adjourned without any definite action.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.—By C. J. Pearson: Williams use of Pearall, vs. Zack Smith, et al., from Duplin. Judgment below set aside and judgment affirmed for the defendants.

B. K. Pond, Adm'r vs. James E. Horne, from Anson. Error—*Venire de novo*.

By Read, J.: State vs. Barney Bryant from Wayne. No error—Judgment affirmed.

Mr. Rodman, et al., vs. R. D. Hales, from Wayne. No error—Judgment affirmed.

By Dick, J. O. G. Parsley & Co., vs. Nicholson & Williams, from Edgecombe. No error—Judgment affirmed.

John B. Mathews vs. Duncan McPherson, from Moore. Error—*Venire de novo*.

By Settle, J.: State vs. John D. Jackson from Harnett. Judgment affirmed.

John C. Moore, et al., vs. John D. Jackson from Harnett. Judgment affirmed.

In the House on Monday, Mr. McCrary, (Bald, Iowa,) from the Committee on Elections, made a report in the contested election case from the Sixth District of North Carolina, that Shober, (Democrat, N. C.) the sitting member, is entitled to the seat, and that the contestant, Nathaniel Boyden, should receive \$1,000 for expenses.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* is informed that there is a movement on foot to establish a weekly mail line from Clayton to Clinton, and to establish Postofices along the route at the following named places, to wit: Joe L. Bank's, Elevation, Peacock's, and Blackman Lee's.

Ex-Queen Isabella, since the death of Prim, thinks her chances for restoration to the throne much better than they have been.

ASSOCIATION OF WILMINGTON, was put on its third reading, and failed to pass.

Price, col., moved a reconsideration of the vote just given. Carried, and bill referred to Committee.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Jan. 24, 1871.

Mr. Mitchell presented a memorial from Sam H. Hughes, of Stokes, in regard to the unfitness of the Judge of the 8th Judicial District (J. M. Cloud) for his position.

The memorial was read and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Darden: A resolution to adjourn sine die on the 15th of February next. Placed on the calendar.

By Mr. Brown: A resolution in regard to the State Geologist. Placed on the calendar.

By Mr. Gatling: A resolution to ascertain the State debt. Placed on calendar.

By Mr. Stewart: A resolution in favor of the Sheriff of Harnett county; referred.

Mr. Sparrow, on the part of the Board of Managers of the Impeachment, offered a replication to the answers of W. W. Holden to the Articles of Impeachment.

[For replication see Senate proceedings.]

On motion of Mr. Sparrow, the rules were suspended and the replication was adopted.

Mr. Broadfoot offered a resolution that a message be sent to the Senate informing that body of the adoption of the replication, &c. The resolution was adopted under a suspension of the rules.

On motion of Mr. Brown, the rules were suspended and the replication was adopted.

Mr. Broadfoot offered a resolution that the attack on St. Denis and the disaster on Longwy is supposed to be the cause of the proposed suspension of the rules.

On motion of Mr. Brown, the rules were suspended and the replication was adopted.

Mr. Broadfoot offered a resolution that a communication be received from the Board of Managers to the Senate concerning the adoption of the replication, &c.

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No More Reconstruction Needed.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald*, writing under date of the 14th instant, says:

"The reply which the President sent to his Senate yesterday to Senator Morton's resolution, with regard to the condition of affairs in the Southern States, has made little impression upon the Senate. With the exception of a few extreme Radicals, who are anxious to perpetuate the power of the Republican party in the South, there is no disposition to meddle with affairs in that section. Anything like a fresh attempt at reconstruction would, it is thought, react upon the Administration and make it obnoxious before the people. The majority of Congressmen are disposed to let the South alone, believing that it is better to do this than to interfere with affairs which belong exclusively to the several States. Notwithstanding, an effort will probably be made to make some capital out of the facts set forth in the President's reply to Morton's resolution. But the ablest politicians in the Republican party concede that the South will be hopelessly Democratic by the time the next presidential election is held. It is to avert this catastrophe that the extreme Radicals would attempt a new reconstruction."

Abbott.

The Northern Republican press make light of the pretensions claim of General VANCE to the seat in the Senate to which Governor VANCE has been elected. In

fact the people of the South are not more disgusted with the carpet-baggers who have "crawled" into high official positions than the Northern Republicans, if we may judge from the utterances of their prominent men and the editorials of their leading papers.

"Senator Abbott, of North Carolina," says the *New York Herald*, "is very strongly opposed to general amnesty. Since VANCE has been elected to succeed him he believes the rebels never will be truly loyal."

The *Philadelphia Telegraph*, a strictly Radical paper, speaks of our Senator and his preposterous claim, and of carpet-baggers generally, as follows:

Mr. Abbott, of North Carolina, proposes to attempt to get a seat in the United States Senate, but he has received a majority of votes for that position, or because he is legally elected, it because his successful competitor, Governor VANCE, is disqualified. The latter allegation was founded upon the claim that VANCE was not entitled to a new election than for admitting to the Senate a man who is not the legal voice of the people of North Carolina. The Republican party of the South is already agreed that we must make arrangements similar to that suggested by Abbott that they should all be recompensed in future. A large portion of office-holding Republicans have had over miserable and traitorous time-servants at their disposal, and it is a most unprofitable task to exercise doubtful powers in behalf of any of them.

The Newark *Advertiser*, a rigid Republican paper, gives publicity to the following estimate of one Senator and his fellow-carpet-bagger in the Senate:

The withdrawal of four of the carpet-baggers—Abbott of Alabama, Abbott of North Carolina, McDonald of Arkansas, and Harris of Texas—excuses little regard, and the coming of two carpet-baggers to dislodge them will prove sorry failures. Abbott's successor elect (Gov. VANCE) will not be admitted, but Abbott will certainly be. Sen. Abbott lost much in his race with McDonald for Gov. Clayton, will make positive gain by the substitution of General VANCE, a native Southerner, for Harris, the sitting Senator.

It is said that a few days since these Southern Senators were made to wince under the thrust of Senator CONKLIN, of New York, when illustrating the manner in which his colleague, Fenton, got into the Senate, by the fable of the eagle, who, landing a worm in its nest, indignantly demanded how it reached that lofty eminence. The worm pitifully replied, "I crawled here." Whether the New York senator covertly aimed his arrows at the root of negro-made Senators is unknown, but his skill was rewarded by a "center hit."

General Blair.

The election of General BLAIR as United States Senator from Missouri is a matter of great significance. There were many reasons of peculiar force why his return to political position so exalted a sphere as the Senate should be peculiarly distasteful and unfortunate to the Radical party.

He is one of the ablest and boldest men in the Northwest. He has by his bitter crusade against the Reconstruction measures of Congress made himself very obnoxious to the party in power. A firm and intimate friend and adviser of the late President LINCOLN, and one of his most valued and trusted officers during the war, General BLAIR enters Congress with a prestige and an influence which the Radicals dread, and with a knowledge of men and facts connected with Mr. LINCOLN's administration which they fear.

We have written more than we intended which was, merely to give an outline of the facts stated, and the suggestions made, in the report to be submitted by Major Griswold. The beneficial effects of the work, even thus, are already plain, and if such is the case now, how much greater must be the improvement when the work of closing the gap between Zeke's and Smith's Island is completed; to say nothing of the total regeneration of our port should the improvements be extended to the entire closing of New Inlet? The advantages to be derived from a continuation of the work are plain and manifest, and money is all that is needed to carry the enterprise safely through. On the contrary should Congress grant no further aid and the work be therefore compelled to stop, all the money thus far expended will have proved, not only unavailing, but an absolute waste, and Wilmington may at once, for at least a century or two to come, take a back seat among the third, and fourth, rate towns.

were tried by a military commission in Indiana during the war. Referring to his Broadhead letter he used the following language.

"Now, sir, my letter, which has been referred to you, shows that the military should be made to undo their usurpations at the South. I say so still, and their work will be undone. [Applause.] That carpet-baggers are carpet-baggers, and drunk with the blood of the vanquished people of the South will disperse themselves in an instant, if not sustained by the bayonets of Federal soldiers. That is the lesson in that letter that I have had in mind to stand by. I believe in the construction given to the Constitution of the United States by the Supreme Court, that this reconstruction was unconstitutional, and that the South will be allowed to re-occupy its own soil, and make its own government among themselves, as we have done in Missouri. And whilst I may not expect to carry with me the gentleman from Indiana, I believe that we can surely, in a certainty, obtain the large body of liberal men who assisted us in relieving ourselves from a similar tyranny in the State of Missouri."

RIVER AND BAR IMPROVEMENTS.—Major

Walter Griswold, of the U. S. Engineer Corps, who is in charge of the Cape Fear River and Bar Improvements, now in progress, has just completed a detailed report of his operations, addressed to Col. W. P. Craighead, of the Engineer Corps, and through him to be forwarded in reply to resolution of the U. S. Senate, recently adopted, asking for information in regard to the progress of these works. The report is elaborate and is very encouraging, and we hope that the good which, beyond a doubt, has been already accomplished, may induce the Congress to vote continued appropriations to the work.

Those of our readers who were *ante-bellum* residents of the city, may remember that there was once a little sand strip on the south side of New Inlet bar, and opposite Fort Fisher, called Zeke's Island. This was separated on the south by a shallow inlet, from Smith's Island, which is a long, low tract running down to Cape Fear, widening as it goes. Zeke's Island has been gradually washed away by easterly winds and tides until but little of it now remains, and it is here, from along the Zeke's Island sand bar across the shallow inlet, and on the upper part of Smith's Island, that the great injury to the river and bar has been done. A high easterly wind drives the water over these points, and it carries with it, as it goes, large masses of sand which fall into the sound and marshes known as Buzzard's Bay. These are affected by the tidal currents and are gradually taken up and carried down the channel, some of them being deposited in the river, and others stopping in what is known as the rip, or Main Bar, opposite Fort Caswell.

Having carefully ascertained these facts, the officers in charge knew just how to proceed; like the physician, having made a careful diagnosis of the disease, their skill and experience at once suggested the remedy. The object of their labors, thus far, has been to build a line of obstructions from a point on Zeke's Island to the north, to Smith's Island on the south, of sufficient strength and ability to successfully resist the action of the waves. They know that, thus once accomplished, there would be less washing of the sand from the bay into the river, because there could be no tide from the ocean, at that point, to force it away. These obstructions are not yet completed, but already a favorable change has been noted; the channel at New Inlet has been improved, and the pilots report a gradual increase of water on the rip at Main Bar, all of which can be directly traced to the influence of the obstructions. As the work has proceeded a new idea has been developed to General Simpson, the chief officer, which is that New Inlet itself may be successfully obstructed, and the channel of the river and the Main Bar thus become washed out and improved. By obstructing New Inlet and by the use of a steam dredge, it is felt sure that our bar can be restored to its original depth, and that the largest ships can be floated over it safely. In the meantime, it is supposed that the large expanse of water known as Buzzard's Bay, will be gradually filled up by sand washing down from the banks of Smith's Island, and which cannot be carried into the channel of the river, or across to the bar, as we have heretofore explained, for the want of tidal action.

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We cannot, then, hope for an increase of price so long as the relations of the demand for consumption to the visible supply remain as they are—so long as the production of the staple is so largely in excess of the wants of consumers, and hence the price falls to a point actually below the cost of production. Perhaps prices might have ruled slightly higher than they are now, even though a very large crop is made, if there had been no war in Europe. But with peace profound in all the European States, the supply would be largely

exceeded by the demand, and the price would be correspondingly high. When production exceeds the wants of the world, and a large surplus is on hand, prices fall to ruinously low prices, and remain there as long as the excess-over consumption is maintained. The present condition of the cotton market and of the cotton trade, illustrates this truth.—The crop of 1869 barely exceeded the consumption of that year, and the average price for that crop was about 24 cents per pound—a rate at which cotton can be raised with profit on the thin lands of the Atlantic States. The crop of last year promises to be largely in excess of the estimated wants of consumers, and hence the price falls to a point actually below the cost of production. Perhaps prices might have ruled slightly higher than they are now, even though a very large crop is made, if there had been no war in Europe. But with peace profound in all the European States, the supply would be largely

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